



SPANISH

Lesson Summary

UNIT 5

Situations

Lesson

11

Los verbos seguidos de preposiciones

INTRODUCTION

This lesson seeks to eliminate some natural errors that an English speaker will make in producing Spanish. The use or omission of prepositions after a main verb needs to be studied in detail and adopted. This is your opportunity to do so.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- a) Identify which prepositions are used after main verbs
- b) Identify which verbs do not require a preposition
- c) Write sentences correctly using or omitting prepositions after selected verbs



GETTING STARTED

A good list of verbs requiring the various prepositions is given in this lesson. The list is not however exhaustive. You must note that in the sentence, after the preposition comes an **infinitive**.

“a” & the infinitive is used after verbs of motion, teaching and learning and beginning among others. Hence:

ir a- to go to, correr a- to run to, sentarse a- to sit to, pararse a- to stop to, salir a- to leave to, llegar a- to arrive to, bajar a- to go down to, entrar a- to enter to, enseñar a- to teach to, aprender a- to learn to, empezar a, comenzar a, ponerse a **and** echarse a- to begin to. **As well as:**

aceder a- to agree, acostumbrar a- to get accustomed, alcanzar a- to succeed in, apresurarse a- to hurry to, ayudar a- to help, conducir a- to lead to, volver a- to do again, invitar a- to invite to, forzar a- to force to, **decidirse a-** to decide to, dedicarse a- to dedicate to, mandar a- to send to.

“de” & the infinitive is used after verbs of ending among others.

Hence:

terminar de- to finish doing , acabar de- to have just, parar de, cesar de **and** dejar de to stop doing. As **well as:**

acordarse de- to remember to, encargarse de- to undertake to, tratar de- to try to, cansarse de- to tire of doing, cuidar de- to take care of doing, darse cuenta de- to realise, tener ganas de- to want to , alegrarse de- to be happy to.

“en” & the infinitive is used after the following verbs

divertirse en- to enjoy oneself, interesarse en- to take an interest in, insistir en- to insist on, **pensar en- to think of**, tardar en- to delay in, vacilar en- to hesitate to, convenir en- to agree to

“con” & the infinitive is used after the following verbs:

amenazar- to threaten, sonar- to dream

The following verbs, however, are followed directly by an infinitive and require **no preposition**:

Impersonal verbs such as: es preciso, es importante, es necesario, hace falta, me gusta etc.

Main verbs of perception

oir, sentir, ver, oler

as well as

aconsejar- to advise, deber- to have to /must, decidir- to decide, dejar- to allow, desear- to desire, esperar- to hope, fingir- to pretend, hacer- to make, impedir- to hinder/ impede, intentar- to try, lograr- to succeed, mandar- to order, necesitar- to need, lograr- to succeed, ofrecer- to offer, ordenar- to order, parecer- to seem, pensar- to intend, permitir- to permit, poder- to be able, preferir- to prefer, prohibir- to prohibit, prometer- to promise, querer- to wish, recordar- to remember, rehusar- to refuse, saber- to knowhow to, soler- to be accustomed, temer- to fear, olvidar- to forget

You will study the examples below and discuss your observations in class.

Pienso ir a la fiesta- I intend to go to the party.

Pienso en ir a la fiesta- I am thinking of going to the party.

Decidió salir temprano or se decidió a salir temprano- He decided to leave early.

Deja de fumar en la casa- stop smoking in the house.

Es prohibido fumar aquí- It is forbidden to smoke here.

No me oyeron entrar en la sala- They did not hear me enter the room.



ACTIVITY

Before practising verbs on your own, you will do the exercises assigned by your tutor. Then you are on your way.

Here are some examples of the types of exercise that may assist you to master these verbs

- 1) Answer the questions in Spanish
? Que' debes hacer?
? Puedes andar hoy?
?Tengo que comer la sopa?
¿L o vimos salir?
- 2) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun then translate the sentence.
Se apresuraron ---- coger el autobús.
Estaba soñando---- ir a la fiesta.
Empezamos----- escribir la carta.
Mi hermanito cuida---- lavar el carro.
Se echó ---- reir a carcajadas.
Volvieron---- cantar la misma canción.

You can also assign yourself some of the sentences for further practice.



ASSESSMENT

The tutor dictates a story in English. The students will write the story using key verbs which are given in advance. Correction of the stories will be done by peers and will be discussed by the whole group.

CONCLUSION

Using prepositions and infinitives after main verbs was the objective of this lesson. It is certain that you feel competent to work through more of these on your own. ! Buena suerte!

The final lesson will help you to finally eliminate errors with irregular verbs in the composition. Your multiple choice booklet which will follow will help you with the verbs and pronouns covered in this lesson as well.

!Adelante a lección cinco!